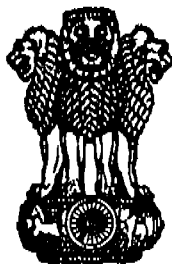


The Gazette



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of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY



No. 13]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1957

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 22nd March 1957:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
29	No. 26-ITC(PN)/57, dated the 18th March 1957.	Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries.	Import of Art Silk Yarn during January—June 1957 period.
30	No. Nil, dated the 19th March 1957.	Ministry of Finance.	Finance Minister's Budget Speech for the year 1957-58.
31	No. 48(1)-TB/56, dated the 22nd March 1957.	Ministry of Heavy Industries.	Report of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Electric Brass Lamp Holders Industry.

Copies of the *Gazettes Extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

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PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

New Delhi, the 22nd March 1957

No. 21-Pres./57.—The President is pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officers of the Uttar Pradesh Police:—

Names of officers and ranks

1. Shri Ram Dhyan Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
2. Shri Malkhan Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—On the evening of September 19, 1954, information was received by Shri Ram Dhyan Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Budaun, Uttar Pradesh that the gang of a notorious dacoit, Nanka alias Nanhey Gadaria, had planned to assemble in the village of Kishorepur to commit a dacoity in another village. He at once collected a force of police and set out for the place which he reached about midnight. Having disposed themselves to cover all possible routes of escape, the police party crawled forward towards the shed in which the dacoits had assembled and took up positions in standing crops which provided very little cover.

The dacoits became aware of the presence of the police and opened fire which was returned by the police party and continued for some time when Shri Ram Dhyan Singh boldly came out of his ambush and fired at the dacoits killing their leader. Meanwhile, Sub-Inspector Malkhan Singh, a member of the police party, crawled forward at great personal risk and killed another member of the gang. Thereafter the police party charged the dacoits in their den and captured four of them alive. One injured member of the gang attempted to escape but was subsequently captured. A rifle, a gun, two pistols and a large amount of ammunition were recovered. The captured dacoits were later convicted to various terms of imprisonment.

In liquidating this gang, Shri Ram Dhyan Singh displayed initiative and leadership and both he and Sub-Inspector Malkhan Singh acted with boldness and courage.

These awards are made for gallantry under Rule 4(i) of the Rules governing the award of Police Medal and in the case of Shri Malkhan Singh carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in Rule 5.

C. S. VENKATACHAR, Secy.

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi, the 21st March 1957

No. RS.18/2/57-L.—Shri Barkatullah Khan, an elected Member of the Rajya Sabha representing the State of Rajasthan, has resigned his seat in the Rajya Sabha with effect from the 21st March, 1957.

S. N. MUKERJEE, Secy.

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi-1, the 19th March 1957

No. F.142-T/57.—Shri Udai Shankar Dube, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Basti District (North) Constituency of Uttar Pradesh, has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 15th March, 1957.

New Delhi-1, the 23rd March 1957

No. F.142-T/57.—Shri Debeswar Sarmah, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Golaghat-Jorhat Constituency of Assam, has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 21st March, 1957 (afternoon).

No. F.142-T/57.—Dr. Edward Paul Mathuram, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Tiruchirapalli Constituency of Madras, has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 21st March, 1957 (Forenoon).

New Delhi-1, the 25th March 1957

No. F.142-T/57.—Shri A. V. Thomas, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Srivaikuntam Constituency of Madras, has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 20th March, 1957.

N. C. NANDI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Communication Division)

New Delhi, the 21st March 1957

No. 6/SB/PT/57.—The President is pleased to direct that the modifications of conditions governing withdrawals from Post Office Savings Bank Accounts, as specified in Notification No. 7759-C3/PT/54, dated the 17th December, 1954 and as applied in Notification No. 6045-C3/PT/56, dated the 20th November, 1956, shall also apply in respect of accounts standing open at the Barabazaar and Alipore Head Post Offices and all the Post Offices under their control.

M. M. GANDOTRA, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

RESOLUTIONS

New Delhi, the 22nd March 1957

No. F.4(3)-NS/56.—It is notified for general information that Dr. B. R. Misra, Head of the Department of Applied Economics and Commerce, Patna University, Patna, has been nominated as a Member of the National Savings Advisory Committee announced in this Ministry's Resolution of even number, dated the 22nd September, 1956.

New Delhi, the 23rd March 1957

No. F.8(14)-NS/56.—It is notified for general information that the following Members having tendered their resignations cease to be members of the State Advisory Boards for Women's Savings Campaign announced in this Ministry's Resolution of even number dated the 29th October, 1956 published in the Gazette of India, Part I Section 1, dated the 3rd November, 1956:—

1. Kumari P. Jankiamma (Kerala).
2. Smt. S. Verma (Rajasthan).
3. Smt. Rukmini Kuppana (Madras).
4. Kumari Kusumbai Patwardhan (Madhya Pradesh).
5. Smt. Pushpavati Mehta (Bombay).
6. Smt. Narsimha Sastry (Mysore).

2. The following persons have been nominated on the State Advisory Boards for Women's Savings Campaign as indicated against each:—

1. Smt. Usha Kolte, 71, West Central Road, Nagpur, (Bombay)—Vice-Chairman.
2. Smt. Jayaben Shah, C/o. Sanatorrum, Rajkot, (Bombay)—Member.
3. Smt. Swaran Lata, Principal, Girls College, Kota, (Rajasthan)—Member.
4. Smt. K. N. Janaki Devi Narsimha Sastry, C/o. Late Shri O. Lakshmana Swamy, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Lakshmi Niwas, Kurnool, (Andhra)—Member.

K. C. DAS, Under Secy.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

New Delhi-1, the 22nd March 1957

No. 4-CA(1)/20/56.—In pursuance of Regulation 12 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-Section (1) of Section 20 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has removed from the Register of Members, with effect from the 30th day of September, 1955, owing to his having ceased to fulfil the requirements of the resolution passed by the Council under the proviso to Section 4(1)(v) of the said Act, the name of Mr. Leonard Fredrick Dawson, C/o. Messrs. Babex Private Ltd., Giridih, Distt. Hazaribagh (Membership No. 2878).

New Delhi-1, the 25th March 1957

No. 4-CA(1)/19/56.—In pursuance of Regulation 12 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949 it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-Section (1) of Section 20 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has removed from the Register of Members, with effect from the 4th day of March, 1957, at his own request, the name of Sri K. John Cherivan, Karimparampil, Edathua, Tiruvella (Kerala State) (Membership No. 2300).

No. 5-CA(1)/5/56.—With reference to this Institute's Notification No. 4-CA(1)/14/56, dated the 4th February, 1957, it is hereby notified in pursuance of Regulation 14 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, that in exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation 13 of the said Regulations, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has restored to the Register of Members, with effect from the 21st day of March, 1957, the name of Shri T. V. Sundararajan, 4-A, Subbareddi Street, Madras-17, (Membership No. 2930).

E. V. SRINIVASAN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

TRADE MARKS

New Delhi, the 23rd March 1957

No. 6(1)-TMP/57.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 of the Trade Marks Act, 1940 (5 of 1940), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Trade Marks Rules, 1942, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

In Form TM-54 set forth in the Second Schedule to the said Rules, the following foot-note shall be added, namely:—

"No fee is payable in cases where the directions of the Central Government for exemption from payment of fee have been obtained."

No. 7(3)-TMP/57.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 of the Trade Marks Act, 1940 (5 of 1940), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Trade Marks Rules, 1942, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

In the Seventh Schedule to the said Rules—

(a) in item 17, for the words "Madhya Pradesh Millowners' Association, Nagpur" the words "The Textile Mills Association, Nagpur" shall be substituted;

(b) for figure '30' figure '29' shall be substituted.

B. R. VOHRA, Dy. Secy.

RESOLUTION.

New Delhi, the 25th March, 1957

No. EP/56(II).—The Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry by Resolution No. EP/56 dated 7th January 1956, appointed a Committee

to consider the scope of a scheme of Export Credit Guarantee for India and to recommend:—

- (a) the nature of risks that should be covered;
- (b) the basis on which premia should be fixed; and
- (c) the structure of the organisation that would be required for the implementation of the scheme.

The Committee submitted its report to Government on 30th June, 1956.

2. The principal recommendations of the Committee are:—

A.—Export Risks Insurance is an important export promotion measure and should be started without delay.

B.—The Indian Export Risks Insurance Organisation should cover:—

- (i) Diversion risk
- (ii) Import & Export Control risks with certain safeguards
- (iii) Insolvency and default risks
- (iv) War & Civil War risks.
- (v) Transfer risks
- (vi) Any other risk which is caused by factors outside the control of the exporter or buyer which arises from events occurring outside the exporters' country.
- (vii) C.I.F. risks; and
- (viii) The inability to recoup by sale expenses incurred on market surveys, publicity, stock holding and other promotional measures for the development of a particular market.

Insolvency and default risks are considered Commercial risks while the other risks detailed above are political risks.

C.—The Indian Export Risks Insurance Organisation SHOULD NOT cover:—

- (i) Repudiation risk except in certain circumstances;
- (ii) Exchange fluctuation and de-valuation risks;
- (iii) During pre-shipment period:—
 - (a) risks resulting from a ban or restriction on import of raw material or semi-manufactured goods which may be necessary for the manufacture of goods to be exported;
 - (b) increase in export duty or the imposition of a new export duty which under the terms of the contract cannot be recovered from the foreign buyers;
 - (c) Non-availability of rail transport or shipping facilities;
 - (d) strikes;
 - (e) increase in manufacturing costs.

D.—The Indian Export Risks Insurance Organisation should set limits on the amount of business which can be covered at any one time for an exporter in respect of any of his buyers.

E.—The period for which risks should be insured should depend on the nature of the goods to be exported and other attendant circumstances but should not exceed three years in the initial period.

F.—The exporters may be given the option to cover either the commercial and political risks together or to cover only political risks. Political risks for this purpose may be confined to:—

- (i) diversion and C.I.F. risks;
- (ii) risks of non-payment due to an action taken by the government of the buyers' country;
- (iii) non-transfer provided that the payment has been made within 30 days of the due date;
- (iv) risk of change in standards imposed in the buyers' country on import of food and other products after the goods have been shipped;
- (v) war between buyers' country and exporters' country before the expiry of 30 days of due date;
- (vi) for export to public buyers either of the proposed policies should cover all political risk including default and repudiation of contracts.

G.—Commercial risks should be covered upto 80% political risks should be covered upto 80% if such risks alone are covered and 85% if both commercial and political risks are covered together. In the case of promotional policies, however, risks of un-recouped expenses should be covered upto 50%.

H.—In the case of contracts of national importance the Indian Export Risks Insurance Organisation should have the authority:—

- (i) to provide in the case of approved parties financial guarantees to Banks and others with no risk to them but with recourse to the exporter wherever necessary in connection with the export of goods to the extent of 80% of the bills provided a policy to cover both commercial and political risks has been taken out and assigned to the Organisation; and
- (ii) to provide where necessary as agents of the Government financial help for the purchases of Indian exports on extended payment terms.

I.—Normally every exporter should be required to insure all his exports during a period of 12 months. In special cases, however an exporter may be permitted to exclude some of his exports provided what is insured represents a proper spread of risks and the exporter agrees to pay additional premium. Exporters dealing with goods in more than one trade should be allowed, in appropriate cases, to insure only a substantial group of exports which might come under a single reasonable category.

J.—That initially the scheme should be worked on a voluntary basis. However, if a request is made by the great majority of any particular trade that all exports in the trade, not on a letter of credit basis, should be covered by the scheme, their request should be examined. Similar arrangements might be made should the Government be satisfied that the use of credit insurance by all exporters of a particular commodity is in the interest of the export trade as a whole and of the individual trade concerned.

K.—In fixing the premium rates the following factors should be taken into consideration:—

- (i) the types of risks and their causes;
- (ii) the markets to which the goods are exported;
- (iii) the types of goods;
- (iv) the period for which the risks are covered;
- (v) the past experience of the exporter and the spread of risks offered by him for insurance; and
- (vi) the expenses of management.

L.—The Indian Export Risks Insurance Organisation to be set up should be wholly State-owned and should work on a 'no profit no loss' basis. The authorised and subscribed capital of the Organisation should be Rs. 5 crores and the paid-up capital Rs. 50 lakhs. The management of the affairs of the Organisation should vest in a Board of Directors consisting of seven members including either a whole-time Chairman or a Managing Director. There should also be an Advisory Council consisting of persons representing export trade, banks engaged in financing exports, Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards. This Council will advise the Organisation on matters relating to the insurance needs of the export trade.

3. The Committee's report was released to the Press and circulated to important commercial bodies. Government have examined the recommendations of the Committee in the light of the comments received from the commercial bodies.

Government accept the recommendations of the Committee subject to the following modifications:—

- (a) The Organisation to be set up will, in the first instance, be a Corporation registered under the Companies Act as a private limited company, the shares of which will be all owned by Government. The necessity or desirability of converting it into a statutory corporation will be examined in due course after adequate experience is gained of the actual working of the Company.
- (b) The Corporation will cover only those risks which have been recommended by the Committee, and will take care not to cover risks where there can be collusion between the exporters and the importers, fraudulent practices and losses due to the fault of the exporter and/or the foreign buyer.

(c) Considering the estimate of the business which the Corporation will be able to underwrite in the initial stages it has been decided that while the authorised capital should be Rs. 5 crores for the present, the subscribed capital should be only 2½ crores and paid-up capital Rs. 50 lakhs. The maximum risks which the Corporation should carry will be 10 times its subscribed capital and the reserves built up by it. If the growth of business warrants, the subscribed capital will be increased from time to time.

(d) The headquarters of the Corporation will be at Bombay as there are advantages in locating it at one of the important ports.

4. In conclusion Government wish to express their appreciation of the thoroughness with which the members of the Committee have dealt with all pertinent aspects of this highly technical and difficult problem, and hope that the setting up of this Corporation will be taken advantage of by exporters, both in their own and the national interest and help in the export trade of the country being augmented.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

K. B. LALL, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 30th March 1957

No. Cem.-18(174)/56.—There is at present an acute shortage of cement in the country and the domestic demand for this commodity is far in excess of indigenous production. The need for economy in the use of cement is, therefore, imperative. In order to consider the question in all its aspects, it has been decided to constitute a committee consisting of the following.—

Chairman

- (1) Shri K. C. Sood, Chief Design Engineer (C), Ministry of Railways, New Delhi.

Members

- (2) Shri V. N. Pai, Messrs Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Bombay.
- (3) Shri S. L. Soni, M/s. Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd., Bombay.
- (4) Shri N. C. Roy, Messrs. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd., New Delhi.
- (5) Shri Dwarka Parasad, Chief Engineer, Dalmianagar Factory of Jaipur Udyog Ltd. New Delhi.
- (6) Shri V. M. Rao, B.E., M.Sc. (MIT), Messrs. V. Ramakrishna & Sons—Madras.
- (7) Sardar Sarup Singh, Director (or his representative), National Building Organisation, New Delhi.
- (8) Shri M. S. Bhatia, Superintending Surveyor of Works (Central Zone), C.P.W.D.—New Delhi.
- (9) The Director (or his representative), Geological Survey of India.
- (10) The Director, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee (or his representative).
- (11) Shri George Oommen, Director (Dam), Central Water and Power Commission—New Delhi.
- (12) Shri C. P. Patel, Housing Adviser to the Government of India (or his representative).
- (13) Dr R. R. Hattiangadi, Honorary Technical Adviser (Cement).

Member—Secretary

- (14) Dr. S. P. Verma, Development Officer (Mineral Industries).

2. The Committee will:—

- (i) investigate and report the availability of materials of pozzolanic nature in various parts of the country, particularly the ones found close to either the cement producing centres or where cement is to be consumed in bulk i.e. Dams, etc.,

- (ii) examine the feasibility of admixing such pozzolanic materials available in the country as do not adversely affect the properties of the ultimate mix vis-a-vis Portland cement for specified jobs; the percentage of the pozzolanic mix as well as the stage at which the mixing should be effected.
- (iii) Suggest suitable specifications of the pozzolan cement and suitable marking on the pozzolan cement bags.
- (iv) investigate the nature of blast furnace slags that would be available from the existing steel factories as well as the newly projected plants with reference to their suitability for manufacturing Blast Furnace Slag Portland Cement in accordance with the Indian Standards Specification No. IS.455-1953.
- (v) examine the feasibility of using lower grade gypsum (80–85%) as a retarder and use of other retarders to conserve gypsum.
- (vi) examine the prospects of manufacturing high alumina cement by fusing together limestone and bauxite.
- (vii) investigate and report on such other matters as the Committee may think fit regarding the economy in the use of cement.

3. The Committee is expected to submit its report in about three months.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all State Governments, all Ministries of the Government of India, the Cabinet Secretariat and the Prime Minister's Secretariat.

Ordered also that it be published in the Gazette of India.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 25th March 1957

No. IP(A)-11(51)/55.—In the late Ministry of Commerce & Industry Resolution No. IP(A)-11(51)/55, dated the 8th February, 1956 (published in the Gazette of India, dated the 18th February, 1956—Part I, Section I) as amended from time to time the following additions and alterations are made:

1. Add the following as S. No. 17 in para 1 of the Resolution:

17. Dr. L. A. Bhatt, C/o. Optimum Corporation, 18, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay-1.

2. For S. No. 13 in para 1 of the Resolution substitute the following:

13. Shri N. K. S. Iengar, Deputy Development Officer (Paper), Development Wing, Ministry of Heavy Industries, New Delhi.

3. In para 2 of the Resolution for the words:

"Dr. A. Seetharamiah, Development Officer (Paper), Ministry of Commerce, & Industry will act as Secretary of the Panel."

substitute the words:

"Shri N. K. S. Iengar, Deputy Development Officer (Paper) will act as Secretary of the Panel."

N. SUBRAHMANYAM, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 19th March 1957

No. 6-PH(13)/57.—The Government of India have received the administration Report of the Port of Cochin for the year 1955-1956. The noteworthy features of the Report are:—

Finance:

The working of the port during the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 9.10 lakhs as against a surplus of Rs. 10.92 lakhs during the previous year. As in the previous year, a special contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs was made to the Capital Account from the year's revenues after making the usual contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Revenue Reserve Fund and Rs. 3.97 lakhs to the 'Accident' and 'Renewals and Replacement Funds'. The net decrease of Rs. 1.82 lakhs in the surplus over the previous year was due to increase in expenditure and fall in revenue.

The gross Revenue receipts of the Port Fund amounted to Rs. 76.75 lakhs for the year 1955-56, as compared with Rs. 77.07 lakhs for the year 1954-55.

Working Expenses:

The percentage of working expenses to receipts for the year under General Account was 57 as against 56 in the previous year.

Capital Debt:

The capital debt outstanding on 31st March, 1956 was Rs. 2,46,37,698/15/4 of which a sum of Rs. 1,66,25,480/3/ was due to the Government of India and the balance to the Kerala State.

The total expenditure on debt charges was Rs. 12,94,020/8/5, as in the previous year.

Trade:

The total volume of trade that passed through the port during the year under report was 16,08,687 tons, the highest on record, and showed an increase of 57068 tons as compared with the volume of trade of the previous year. The increase in trade is due to larger coastal traffic and foreign exports.

The traffic dealt with at the wharves during 1955-56 represented 46.9% of the total traffic as against 42.5% in the previous year.

Compared with the previous year, the tonnage of cargo carried by sailing vessels showed a slight increase of 7892 tons.

The main imports consisted of mineral oils, rice, paddy, other grains and pulses, coal, cashewnuts, sugar, machinery, oil seeds, cotton, oil cakes and salt and the main exports were of coir produce, mineral sand, cashewnuts and kernels, tea, rubber and pepper.

Capital Works:

Work on the construction of the Tanker Berths with Jetty and pipeline in the Ernakulam channel which was commenced in the previous year was completed, during 1955-56. The work on the construction of roads in the leasing area, which was in progress in the previous year, was completed in the year under review.

The following works were in progress:—

(i) Black Oil Installations;

(ii) Construction of four additional wharf berths. Amenities to staff:

Thirty scholarships were granted to the children of port employees.

Reserve Funds:

The position with regard to the balances in the various Accounts at the end of the year under review was satisfactory.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all concerned and also be published in the Gazette of India.

N. M. AYYAR, Secy.

